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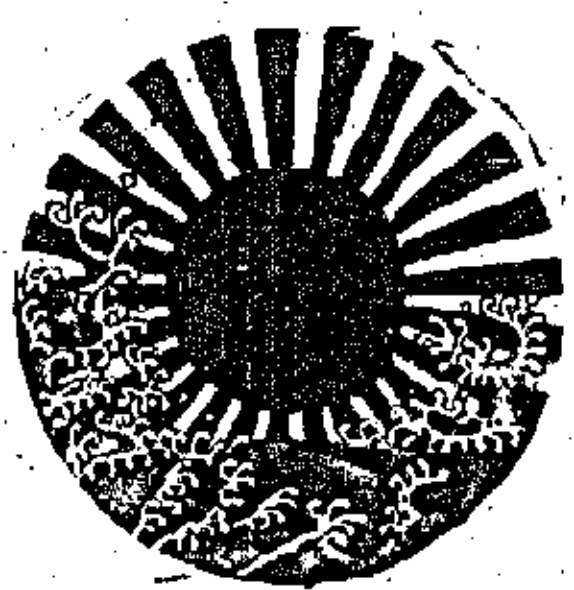
**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS  
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**ASAHI-BEER**  
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DR. SUN YAT-SEN ON  
MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE.THE ROAD TO NATIONAL  
PROSPERITY.Speaking at Ningpo, on August 22nd,  
Dr. Sun Yat Sen said:—

Among the people of any land, there are always to be found two views as to its condition—optimism, which looks for a future free from conflict and dangers and for a lasting democracy; and pessimism, which sees ahead a path of unending peril. There is reason behind each of these views, nor can either of them be disregarded. My own opinion is that the question of the firm establishment of democracy in our land depends on the people themselves, and not on the administration or the executive. The great distinction between a democracy and a monarchy is that the latter depends entirely on the sovereign; if he is upright, there is peace; if he is evil, the whole land experiences misfortune. A democracy, however, depends on the people themselves; if all of our people will always share their share of the responsibility, there are no limits to which the democratic principle may not attain; if our people are not prepared to play their part, then, no matter how good and virtuous the administration and the executive may be, genuine democracy will not be possible. In a democracy, then, the hopes of the people lie in themselves, and not in the administration or the executive. (Applause.)

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT NECESSARY.

Administration and social conditions are mutually interdependent; sound administration finds its source in social conditions, but if progress in social conditions is desired, local self-government is necessary. In building a house, a foundation is essential; local self-government is the foundation. If local self-government is to be a success, the first requirement will be the development of trade.

The trade of Ningpo is certainly flourishing, but it flourishes principally externally, and I think it is of greater importance that it should flourish in the country itself. Look, for example, at the foreign trade. They always strive for commercial prosperity in the motherland; before they seek to extend their trade abroad, if the root is well established, the branches and leaves will inevitably be luxuriant.

## TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

Of municipal affairs, the most important are railway improvements and the cleansing of the streets. For example, walk round the International Settlement in Shanghai and see how broad the thoroughfares are and how clean the streets. And why should not Ningpo follow this example? There is, however, one difficulty—streets and roads cannot be improved without expense, and, where are the funds for these improvements come from? I know you will all say "From the foreigners," but if you think carefully, these funds do not come from foreign hands. How is this? The foreigners come to China with the object of making profit out of our land, but if they wish to make profit from China, they must first roughly make up streets and roads, and so start a municipality. The funds for this must come from somewhere; as a matter of fact, the funds that the foreigners have acquired for their improvements in Shanghai all come from our own people—it is not foreigners' money. (Applause.)

At present, because there are no funds, our people do not give attention to local improvements, forgetting that, if a place be not improved, its products will grow less and less until by-and-by a day will come when its prosperity is at an end. Hence, with regard to this question, our people must find means.

## COMMUNAL LAND.

And what means? It would seem that the best plan would be to form a general public committee to acquire land as the property of the community. There might be difficulty in collecting at once the large sum required for this; then it could be raised by means of municipal debentures. But though the land is to be acquired as public property, it all belongs at present to private individuals from whom it would have to be purchased, and when it came to purchasing it from the individuals, they would be sure to put up the price, so that the acquisition would be impeded. The last thing, then, is first to institute taxation on the declared value of a person with so many acres of land would be required to declare how much it was worth per acre. The general committee would have already fixed the tax to be levied at so much per cent. of the value; people then would not put the value too high for fear of having to pay an excessive tax, if they put it too low, then when the day came for its acquisition by the public, the price would be small. Thus, they would not go to extremes in either direction, and we could arrive at an equitable valuation.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Then, in the future, when the land had been acquired by the community and it became public property, there would be no obstacle to the execution of public works. As municipal improvements were effected, people would flock here; commerce would thrive exceedingly; and before many years had passed the value of the land would be multiplied many times. At the same time, the amount of the tax would increase proportionately; is there any doubt about the immense revenue that would be forthcoming? When people say funds cannot be found for municipal improvements, I do not believe them.

There is another thing I would like to say. The people of Ningpo are famed

(Continued on next Column.)

RETRENCHMENT IN CHINA.  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Since Mr. Hsu Shih-ying took over the portfolio of Communications a little over one month ago, an annual expenditure of more than eight hundred thousand dollars has been saved as a result of his reorganization. The various items of expenditure which have been reduced annually are as follows:—

|                                                                                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| The amalgamation of Pukow-Singyang Railway with Tientsin-Pukow Railway                  | 1,150,000 |
| The amalgamation of Nanking-Huangpu Railway with the Railway Department of the Ministry | 312,000   |
| The amalgamation of Tung-Cheng Railway with Lung-Hui Railway                            | 19,200    |
| The abolition of Vice-Director-Generalship of Hu-Kuang Railway                          | 16,800    |
| The abolition of Vice-Chief-Engineership of Peking-Suiyuan Railway                      | 12,000    |
| The abolition of Commission of Inspection of Railways and Telegraphs                    | 19,920    |
| The abolition of Telegraph Administration offices in various provinces                  | 187,032   |
| The reduction of six departments into four in the Ministry                              | 86,424    |

Total amount saved each year from the result of Mr. Hsu's reorganization

\$390,070

The above figures are taken from the official report of the Chinotungpu to the Cabinet.

PRODUCTION OF BLACK TEA  
TO BE DEVELOPED IN JAPAN.

Japanese tea growers, apprehensive of the possibility that the demand for green teas may eventually cease, are looking well to the future and arrangements are now being completed to make black tea in Japan next year.

Japan's production of green tea has made rapid progress in recent years, the annual production now having reached 40,000,000 lbs. green tea being exported to the United States and other countries in great quantities. The production of black tea, however, is still insignificant, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The production of black tea was commenced only a few years ago, and the amount this year is expected to be not more than 30,000 lbs.

That the production of black tea is only 30,000 lbs. a year now is not to be wondered at if it is remembered that although the production was experimentally commenced some four or five years ago, it was only a year or two ago that it was discovered that the production of black tea is not impossible. It is said that the black tea made in Japan now compares favourably with the Ceylon black tea in quality, and the demand for it in Russia and other countries is found to be strong.

## THE MOTHER.

"Twas at that window that I used to stand  
And watch him in the garden at his play;  
Marshalling for battle his tin warrior band;  
It seems but yesterday.

And now they say that cold and dead he lies,  
Where Britain 'gainst her foes her armies hurls—  
My little boy, with laughter-laden eyes  
And sunny dancing curls.

He smiled so brightly when he went away  
(I tried to smile, too, though my eyes were wet);  
He said "Good-bye, dear, I'll come back  
One day.

They say how manfully he met his death,  
A shell had blinded him, he could not see.  
He sent his love to me with his last breath.  
God! That such things should be!

I always seem to see him when I stand  
Here by the lawn on which he used to play;  
Blowing me kisses with his baby hand;  
It seems but yesterday.

R. C. L. in the *Evening Standard*.

for commercial ability, and they are, too, of great intelligence. A pressing necessity is to establish, in co-operation with the leading merchants of other provinces, a very large commercial bank; this is really a matter of the utmost importance. It will, however, be necessary to have ample capital, so that credit may be firmly established, and then the wealthy men of our land will no longer deposit immense sums in banks established by foreigners. With this mobile financial reserve, not only will it be more and more easy for the people of Ningpo to establish new industries, but the currency of the whole country will derive immense benefit.

## A SECOND SHANGHAI.

Again, the reason for Shanghai attaining its present position lies chiefly in the causes I have already enumerated, and now the people of our land are all eager to resort there. If you ask what is the principal centre of our land, everybody will reply that it is Shanghai; but supposing you ask whether Shanghai is really a centre of commercial activity of our own people or of foreigners, our people will have nothing to reply, and will feel a deep sense of shame. (Applause.) That is why I now centre such hopes on Ningpo. Ningpo has the situation; it has the resources; if it can carry out the task with the utmost urgency, it may easily become China's second Shanghai—a model Shanghai of China's own commerce. Gentlemen, this depends on your exertions. (Applause.)

GENERAL MAXWELL ON THE  
DUBLIN REBELLION.IF THE POLICE HAD BEEN  
ARMED.

I wish to emphasise that the responsibility for the loss of life, however it occurred, the destruction of property, and other losses, rests entirely with those who engineered this revolt and who, at a time when the Empire is engaged in a gigantic struggle, invited the assistance and co-operation of the Germans.

Such is the conclusion of despatches from General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief, Ireland, on the Sinn Féin rising, published recently. The despatches open with a covering note from Lord French, who says that he was informed of the outbreak on the afternoon of April 24th and that he at once gave orders for the movement of two brigades, although he was "aware that in doing so I was acting beyond the powers which were delegated to me, but I considered the situation to be so critical that it was necessary to act without reference to the Army Council."

In the first of two despatches, dated May 25th, General Maxwell describes the main features of the rebellion in Dublin. He says the fighting strength of recruits available in the city at the moment of the outbreak totalled 2,427 officers and men. "The facility with which the Sinn Féiners were able to seize so many important points throughout the city was, in my opinion, due to the fact that armed bodies of civilians have been continually allowed to parade in and march through the streets of Dublin and throughout the country without interference."

## BRAVE WOMEN.

The steadiness shown by two battalions who advanced to Trinity College is, says the general, deserving of special mention, "as I understand the majority of the men have less than three months' service. I should like to mention the gallant assistance given by a number of medical men, ladies, nurses, and women servants, who at great risk brought in and tended to the wounded, continuing their efforts even when deliberately fired at by the rebels."

"Although doors and windows of shops and houses had to be broken open, no genuine case of looting has been reported to me, which I consider reflects the greatest credit on all ranks. The Dublin Metropolitan Police could give me little or no assistance because they were unarmed. Had they been armed, I doubt the success it did. A tribute is paid to the lady operators of the telephone exchange to whose efforts the only means of rapid communication remained available. General Maxwell, in deploring the serious losses, refers to "these very disagreeable operations."

## SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

speech, dated May 26th, says:—  
I think it desirable to bring to your notice the difficult conditions under which the troops had to act.

The rebellion began by Sinn Féiners, presumably acting under orders, shooting in cold blood certain soldiers and policemen; simultaneously they took possession of various important buildings and occupied houses along the routes into the City of Dublin which were likely to be used by troops taking up posts.

Most of the rebels were not in any uniform, and by mixing with peaceful citizens made it almost impossible for the troops to distinguish between friend and foe until fire was opened.

In many cases troops having passed along a street seemingly occupied by harmless people were suddenly fired upon from behind from windows and roof-tops. Such were the conditions when reinforcements commenced to arrive in Dublin. While fighting continued under conditions at once so confused and so trying, it is possible that some innocent citizens were shot. It must be remembered that the struggle was in many cases of a house-to-house character, that sniping was continuous and very persistent, and that it was often extremely difficult to distinguish between those who were or had been fired upon by the troops and those who had for various reasons chosen to remain on the scene of the fighting through the courtesies.

The number of such incidents that has been brought to notice is very insignificant.

## LOOTING BY ROUGHS.

Once the rebellion started the members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police—an unarmed uniformed force—had to be withdrawn, or they would have been mercilessly shot down, as, indeed, were all who had the bad luck to meet the rebels. In their absence a number of the worst elements of the city joined the rebels and were armed by them. The daily record of the Dublin Magistrates' Court proves that such looting as there was done by such elements.

There have been numerous incidents of deliberate shooting on ambulances and those courageous people who voluntarily came out to tend to the wounded. The City Fire Brigade, when turned out in consequence of incendiary fires, were fired on and had to retire.

As soon as it was ascertained that the rebels had established themselves in various centres, the first phase of operations was conducted with a view to isolate them by forming a cordon of troops round each.

Artillery fire was only used to reduce the barricades, or against a particular house known to be strongly held.

To give an idea of the opposition offered to his Majesty's troops in the execution of their duty, the following losses occurred:—

|             | Killed. | Wounded. |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Officers    | 17      | 46       |
| Other ranks | 80      | 288      |

(Continued on next Column.)

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM  
RAMSEY.

## CHEMIST OF THE AIR.

Sir William Ramsey, the great scientist, the news of whose death was announced by cable recently, was educated at the Academy, the University, and Tübingen, Germany. Returning to England when twenty-one, he held posts at Glasgow and Bristol before he was appointed to the chair of chemistry at University College, London, in 1887, when his greatest work was done and from which he retired in 1913. Lord Rayleigh in 1894 had raised the question of why the nitrogen of the air was heavier than prepared nitrogen. Sir William Ramsey suggested that air contains an unknown gas. Simultaneously the two scientists succeeded in isolating a gas half as heavy as nitrogen. Working together, they published the discovery of Argon in 1895.

Following American experiments with certain minerals, Sir William Ramsey, in the spring of 1895, discovered Helium. In 1897 he obtained, from Dr. Hampson, liquid air, let it boil away, and on examining the gases discovered "Krypton," another atmospheric gas. Then, with the co-operation of Mr. Travers, he investigated the lighter gases and eventually got "Neon." The last of the new gases, "Xenon," was found in residues from Krypton. In recent years he devoted a great deal of time to the development of practical methods of extracting radium for medical uses. When he delivered his presidential address to the British Association in 1911 he gravely warned the nation that our coal supply, if the rate of consumption were not diminished, would be exhausted in 175 years. He urged that the matter should be taken up by the Government and that means should be examined for the stoppage of the waste of fuel. His own suggestion was to turn the coal as it lay in the earth into gas—to use pits as large gas reservoirs. At the surface the gas was to be used to produce electric energy, which would be distributed over the country. One of the minor advantages of his scheme would have been the abolition of soot.

At the beginning of the war the veteran scientist set a noble example. He offered to do any work that would release a man "fit to defend his country." "I don't care what it is," he said, "mixing prescriptions behind a counter—bottle-washing, if you like. It is every man for his country, and all hands to the wheel."

His last campaign was to lend the movement for placing an embargo on cotton for Germany.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## CAUTION WITHDRAWN.

Notice is given that the caution regarding the Navigation of the Upper Appian, to Canton above Taido, and 5 a.m. is withdrawn.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., R.E.V.B.

Order No. 70 of the 4th instant is cancelled. All Officers and Sergeants of "A" and "B" Companies are requested to attend on the Cricket Ground on Friday, 8th inst., at 5.30 p.m., to make arrangements for the annual musketry course.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Major, Commanding, H.K.V.B.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## LECTURE CANCELLATION.

The Lecture on Discipline and Routine, fixed for Thursday, September 7th, is adjourned pending the issue to all ranks of the Police Reserve Standing Orders, now in course of printing.

## ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

The officers in charge of No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Platoon, No. 4 Company, No. 3 Company, No. 4 Company, the Band, the Orchestra, the Mounted Police, Motor Patrols, Ambulance Platoon and the Maxim Gunners will forthwith send to this office a list stating the name, business address, and telephone number, private address and telephone number of every Inspector, Sergeant, and Equipment Officer in their respective units.

All Members of the Staff will send similar information regarding themselves direct to this office.

This information must be sent in before Saturday, September 9th.

## AMBULANCE PLATOON.

All ranks will attend in plain clothes for Stretcher Drill at Central Station on Friday, September 8th, at 5.30 p.m. NO. 2 COMPANY.

Parade at Central Station at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, September 6th, as per previous Orders.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.F. (R).

## YOUNG TROOPS' TRIALS.

"I cannot imagine a more difficult situation than that in which the troops were placed; most of those employed were draft-finding battalions or young Territorials from England who had no knowledge of Dublin. Under the circumstances related above I consider the troops as a whole behaved with the greatest restraint, and carried out their disagreeable and distasteful duties in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on their discipline."

"Alligations on the behaviour of the troops brought to my notice are being most carefully inquired into. I am glad to say they are few in number, and these are not all borne out by direct evidence. Numerous cases of unarmed persons killed by rebels during the outbreak have been reported to me."



HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.  
THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, was held yesterday. Mr. D. W. Tratman presided, and those also present were:—Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon Tsze, and P. W. Goldring, with Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Bowen Howlands (Secretary).

## MR. BOWLEY'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bowley, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions:—

(i.)—How many deaths from cholera have been reported from Macao for the weeks ending 13th, 20th, and 27th August and 3rd September respectively?

(ii.)—Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Hongkong visit Macao? and did he satisfy himself (that the 61 deaths reported as due to "Enterite febril" during the week ending 13th August and the 16 deaths reported as due to "Gastro-enterite" during the same period were not due to cholera?

(iii.)—How many cases of cholera, and how many deaths from cholera occurred in Hongkong during the weeks ending 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd September respectively? how many of the cases were imported? and from what places?

The President replied as follows:—

1.—Fourteen, nine, and seven respectively. No returns have yet been received for week ending September 3rd.

2.—The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Principal Civil Medical Officer was accompanied on his visit by the Government Bacteriologist, The P.C.M.O., who arrived in Macao on the 10th August, took no steps in the matter of the deaths which occurred during the week ending the 13th August, being satisfied to accept the statement of the Macao Medical Authorities. Dr. Johnson satisfied himself that the reports as to the prevalence of cholera in Macao had been greatly exaggerated.

3.—None, seven, one, one respectively, all of which terminated fatally. The first seven were imported from Macao.

## MACAO MORTALITY RETURNS.

The mortality returns for Macao, which were laid upon the table, showed that there were fourteen deaths from cholera in the week ending August 13th; nine deaths from cholera during the week ending August 20th, and seven fatal cholera cases during the week ending August 27th.

Regarding the returns for August 13th, Mr. Bowley inquired—Where was this return held up? It is dated August 16th, and was not circulated until August 22nd. It should have been before the Board meeting on August 22nd.

Mr. Tratman said the explanation would be found on the Macao postmark, which bore the date August 21st. He could give no other explanation.

## LINEWASHING.

Arising out of the report of the Subcommittee appointed to investigate a complaint with regard to the linewashing of certain houses at Hungshui.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING inquired—I would suggest that the general linewashing be made a departmental work throughout the City, and the cost charged to the owners on a sliding scale, say, \$1 per flat for houses of 50 feet deep, and under \$1.50 for houses of over 50 feet deep. The Public Works Department has been doing works in the way of connecting private lanes and repairing pathways under verandahs at the cost of the private house owners. Why should not the same procedure be adopted with linewashing? This will do away with all difficulty about contractors and disputes about the date of inspection and so forth. I see no objection to the proposals of the Head of the Sanitary Department.

Dr. Ozorio inquired—If the work be carried out departmentally, great supervision will be needed to check abuse by the contractor.

Mr. Bowley agreed with the President, and Mr. GOLDRING agreed with the remarks of Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

The President remarked that it was extremely gratified to see that Mr. Chan Kai Ming now agreed with him and his predecessor. The only way to get the linewashing done in a way worth doing was to have it done departmentally. That was a distinct change of front, and he was afraid he would not be able to find time before the commencement of the linewashing season to work out a scheme as a whole to apply to the whole Colony. Nor would there be time to make the new arrangements clear to the property owners. As to the question who would pay, he thought that should stand over until he had submitted a general scheme. With regard to Dr. Ozorio's minute, there would be no question of contractor at all. The men would be Government employees under his scheme, they would be paid by the Government, and be under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

It was subsequently decided to follow the temporary arrangement suggested by the Head of the Sanitary Department.

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO  
RECEPTION AT HONGKONG.

A reception was held at the Club Lusitano last evening in honour of H.E. J. Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macao, and Madame Maia, who are leaving Hongkong to-day en route for Lisbon. His Excellency and Madame Maia were received by Mr. Silva Netto, President of the Club, and among the numerous company present were Mr. Ubaldini (Consul of Panama), Mr. Souza (Portuguese Consul in Hongkong) and Mme. Souza, along with representatives of all other Portuguese Clubs and Institutions in the Colony. Musical selections were provided by a string band, and the Governor and Madame Maia were loudly cheered and wished *bon voyage* upon wishing the company farewell.

## AN APPRECIATION.

[CONTINUED.]

H.E. Senhor José Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macao, is an officer of the Portuguese Navy. He distinguished himself in the interests of the Republic during the last Revolution, which overthrew the Monarchical régime in Portugal. For his valuable services Parliament decreed double promotion for Senhor Maia, who was given command of one of the large cruisers. It was due to his popularity that he was elected Deputy of one of the electoral districts of Lisbon. His nomination as Governor of Macao was made by Parliament.

Senhor Maia's first care on his arrival at Macao was to concern himself with the improvement of the harbour and the sanitation of the suburban districts. He succeeded in obtaining sanction from Lisbon for the purchase of a powerful dredger (which had been engaged in harbour improvement works at Singapore) and for the building of another. In connection with the local harbour works the Governor purchased from Shanghai a number of steel barges, which passed through Hongkong on their way to Macao. For the reclamation works he bought three small locomotives, rails, and a number of waggons. These have also been used for filling in the unsightly paddy-fields in the outskirts of Macao.

These fields have since been transformed into salubrious districts for habitation, and already a number of attractive dwellings have been erected on the reclaimed ground. In order to provide for the needs of the poorer class of Chinese the Governor ordered the construction of a number of houses to be let at very low rentals—a mere trifle, in fact. To stimulate interest in the building of dwelling houses His Excellency appointed a Building Construction Committee, whose duty it is to build houses on Government account to be subsequently sold by public auction. To individuals the Governor has given every facility for the lease of public land for building purposes.

It was due to His Excellency's initiative that the Volunteer Corps was formed, as well as the Boy Scouts' Association at Macao. To both these organisations he has given his personal support for their development. The Fire Brigade, also, was formed by the Governor. He ordered the Public Gas to be equipped with printing presses, type and plant for the industrial occupation of prisoners, who are paid for their work. The printing office is worked on the system obtaining in Hongkong, prisoners being credited with the money earned and given the accumulated earnings upon the expiry of the term of their imprisonment. Hitherto Macao was noted for the excessive fees charged for the assignment of leasehold property. The Governor succeeded in inducing the Government at Lisbon to agree to a reduction from 8 per cent. to 2 per cent. on the value of property sold as assignment fees. This concession is of far-reaching effect and is much appreciated, especially by the Chinese community, who, as in Hongkong, are large property owners. All public questions concerning the Chinese have received the Governor's earnest consideration, and evidence that he is well liked has been forthcoming from whom bodies as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Hospital Committee, and other Chinese institutions. For the many benefits already conferred on Macao the Municipal Council proclaimed the Governor as "Benemerito," and has placed his photograph within the Council Chamber.

As has already been announced, Senhor Maia proceeds to Lisbon at his own request to confer with the Minister for the Colonies on important subjects concerning the administration of Macao. His Excellency leaves for Lisbon hopeful that he will succeed in securing great benefits for the Colony which he governs. It is his intention to return to Macao as soon as his special mission is concluded.

Madame da Maia, the Governor's wife, is much liked at Macao, especially by the poor, she having identified herself in a very prominent manner with all works of charity in that city. She founded the Red Cross and Charity Association at Macao, which has been the means of providing a large number of articles for the wounded in the European war, and also concerns itself with other works of charity. The membership is confined exclusively to women.

Governor and Madame da Maia carry with them the best wishes of the entire Portuguese community at Macao and Hongkong, and their speedy return is looked forward to by the well-wishers in China of the little Portuguese settlement.

## TWO GOVERNORS OF MACAO.

[CONTINUED.]

A gentleman who returned from Lisbon a couple of days ago has brought the remarkable news of the appointments of two Governors—Civil and Military—for Macao. This is the first indication that Macao is going to be governed by two Governors. Why such appointments were made it is difficult to understand. Perhaps, owing to the increasing revenue of the Colony the Government are tempted to create new posts for their "god-children." At the time of the Monarchy, people grumbled about unnecessary appointments, but what shall we say now of the Republic? In every direction we see more waste of money now than under the old régime. We entirely disapprove of such a step being taken by the Republican Government. Formerly the post of Governor of Macao was not so attractive as it is nowadays; even a common lieutenant of the Army refused the offer, but now even Ministers are anxious for the post. Why? Equality, fraternity and liberty have been proclaimed from the very beginning of the Republic and "immaculate justice" was included in the programme. Have these pompous promises ever been fulfilled? Let H.E. the Governor Senhor Maia resume his post after his well-earned furlough. There is no need of two Governors to replace him. Let the wealth of the Colony be utilised for the Colony itself and not be poured into the pockets of newcomers. Macao is in need of great improvements, and now that the funds seem abundant to meet them, they should be utilised for this purpose, and not for the creation of unnecessary officials. Let the British Colonies be taken as models and their wise administration introduced; then Macao will prosper.

## MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, September 4th.  
The grand bazaar held in the public garden of S. Francisco on Saturday and Sunday in aid of the Orphanage of the Italian Convent presented a very animated scene. The children and young men were chiefly responsible for disposing of the tickets, and were very successful in raising money. The pockets of visitors to increase their collections. The function on both days was well attended, and great credit is due to its promoters.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the departure of H.E. Senhor Maia, during whose absence the Colonial Secretary, Senhor Rocha, will have charge of the administration.

Another benefit the Santa Casa has conferred upon some poor families, and to General Rodrigues, the chairman, belongs most of the credit. In a quarter near the S. Lazaro Church the Santa Casa had some 15 or 20 very small one-floor dwellings. The quarter in question was the worst in the city and only those in great distress could have stayed there. Its only attraction was that there was no house rent to pay, and all who stayed there had free quarters. A few months ago the Chairman found some means of removing the occupants of these houses to some other accommodation and the houses were demolished to be replaced by upwards of 20 attractive houses of two stories each. As soon as these are completed the original occupants will be brought back. General Rodrigues, who always aims at doing good, will not forget, it is hoped, that there are still many other poor to whom the Santa Casa cannot grant free dwelling-places, but to whom, perhaps, the monthly charitable doles might be increased.

Senhor Jose Nolasco, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is going to spend his holiday in Canada, and leaves by the *Empress of Russia* on Wednesday. The schools in the colony are busy preparing for the re-opening, which will take place on the 8th inst. St. Joseph College, however, will not be re-opened until the 15th, as the great improvements in and repairs to the building will not be finished earlier.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd September is as follows:—

|                 | Receipts for week. | Aggregate receipts for 35 weeks. |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| This Year ..... | \$17,049           | \$308,452                        |
| Last Year ..... | 11,657             | 383,114                          |
| Increase .....  | 5,392              | 125,749                          |

## BOWLS.

## CIVIL SERVICE "A" KOWLOON "A."

The above match will be played on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday next, commencing at 4 p.m. The following will play for Civil Service:—C. Sara, H. Langdon, F. L. Cooke, and C. H. Parkinson (skip). M. Hull, A. Bower, W. Smith, and J. Oxberry (skip). E. W. Hamilton, R. Wood, F. Bacon, and J. McLeod (skip).

## CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE.

The above match will take place on Saturday next, on the Police Ground, play commencing at 4 p.m. The following will play for Civil Service:—W. Woolley, C. J. Tachi, E. H. Macao, and E. W. Dawson (skip). J. Carr, P. T. Lambie, W. Higby, and R. Duncan (skip). H. J. Stanley, W. Fincher, W. Hill, and J. Blake (skip).

## THE ONLY WAY.

REPORTER-SOLDIER'S PLEA FOR GUNS AND SHELLS.

A wounded soldier interviewed, just before the bearers took him ashore, handed in his message in writing. "I never was a speaker, you know, but I've written a good many thousands of words as a reporter. I couldn't write in the train on the other side; too jerky. But here's a little message I've written on the ship. With that he was off to the waiting northbound train. And here is his commendably brief message:—

"The ——— have helped to make history this week; and I was luckier than most of them, because I was sent forward with a message the night before the advance, and stayed forward. So I was in the taking of Contalmaison; then in the taking of the Roche; then all through the see-saw afterwards; and it was only when we'd got it back on Monday night that I was hit. I do not think our chaps could have done much better; if they'd been at the game for twenty years. I don't see how they could. They fought hard; they fought all the time; and there never was a case of a single man hanging back for a single minute. Couldn't do more. Our worst is not better than the Boche best; and it may be our best is no better than his best. But what I'm certain is that our average is infinitely finer than his average; and on equal terms we can beat him all the time, and go on beating him for ever.

"BRITISH BLOOD 'FITCHING AN EXCELLENT PEACE."

"All I want to say to the people at home is this: You can never eat your dinner, or smoke a pipe, or read a newspaper, or go to the pictures, but what, while you are getting through with it, some scores of your own countrymen are knocked out by Boche bullets and shells. There's not the slightest need for you to be depressed about this. Go ahead with the dinner, and the pipe, and the picture, and the rest of it, as much as ever possible. We're not going to give a damn of your countrymen's blood; not this year. It's all being sold on a good business basis, and fetching an excellent price, thank you; a better price, it may be, than it ever fetched before in all the history of the Empire. So don't grieve after us. Our High Commands know what they're doing, and Master Boche's doom is set, and he knows it, and we all know it. We're doing our bit all right. Are you?"

## GUNS, SHELLS, AND CARTRIDGES.

"I'm pretty sure you are, by the way our heavies have been talking in the last fortnight. Keep it up. We've got a hundred miles front out there, and as far as I can make out we're pressing Master Boche pretty hard over every yard of it. It's the only way to end the war; and as for the time it will take, I reckon that's largely in your hands now. Our part of the machinery is all right, and I don't think you'll find any failure there. For God's sake, don't you fail us. There's a lot of blood to be sold; and so long as it's well sold, on the right terms (as it has been in the last week), you can make your mind easy. What you've got to do is to make very sure there's none of it chucked away. It's good stuff, you know. Don't let it be chucked away.

"Everybody will know what I mean, won't they? It boils down to munitions of war—that's all; munitions of war. You can't send us too much. For God's sake, be sure you send us enough. You can measure the blood we've got to pay before it's over by the guns and shells and cartridges you send out. The more you send the less we'll have to pay. Send plenty. My countrymen and countrywomen, send plenty! Don't you mind us. We're all right. You are all very kind to us when we come back. We've all heard all about it. I say, never mind us. Drop every other mortal thing, but for God's sake send us plenty of munitions. You can trust us to do the rest."

## THE TIP NUISANCE IN JAPAN.

A story is published in a Tokyo paper of a waitress who has amassed ¥500,000 in tips and is said to be living in a grand style in her private residence, though she still continues to hold her position as head maid in a restaurant. How long it has taken her to save this large sum is not stated, but as she was born in 1855, three years after the arrival of Commodore Perry, in Tokyo Bay, she is, obviously, no longer young. Commenting on this story the *Japan Chronicle* says that of late years the bad example set at popular summer-resorts and other places has raised the expectations of servants and attendants to such an extent as to strike dismay in the hearts of light-pursed people. A rise in the scale of tips affects other prices also, and visitors to Japan from Shanghai know to their cost how much the latter have risen during the past ten years. A holiday in Japan used to be cheap. To-day it is becoming more and more expensive. And the tip nuisance is to some extent responsible for this.

## INTIMATIONS

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"THE 'I. Z.'"

"RISELEY"

"HEXAGON."

"THE 'D. H.'"

"TOURNAMENT."

"DEMON."

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Etc.

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An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

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Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

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[1077]







# THE WAR.

## CONTINUED SUCCESS OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

THOUSANDS OF THE ENEMY CAPTURED.

## SURRENDER OF DAR-ES-SAALEM.

## FIERCE FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TWENTY THOUSAND.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LINES NOW LEVEL.

PARIS, September 4th.

A communiqué states:—The ground recaptured yesterday was on a frontage of six kilometres to a depth of one to two kilometres, and now brings our lines north and south of the Somme level. This facilitates subsequent operations at Marcelhutin.

#### OPENING OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

We are no more than three and a half kilometres from the national road to Bethune and Peronne. The possession of Clergy gives us the key to the Peronne region.

The opinion prevails in Paris that this marks the opening of the great offensive of the Allies on all fronts.

The enemy did not attempt a counter-attack on the positions we captured yesterday. Bad weather retarded operations.

#### MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Up till now we have taken fourteen guns, and the capture of more prisoners is reported. We took 400 prisoners at Fleury.

Enemy attacks on Vaux Chapitre Wood and to the east of that point were repulsed with losses.

PARIS, September 5th.

A communiqué states:—The battle on the Somme continued violently throughout the day.

#### ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS SMASHED.

With further advances, fierce German counter-attacks from Comblès were smashed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The French south of the Somme rushed the enemy on a front of 20 kilometres between Barleux and Chaulnes, and also on a front of four kilometres near Chilly, which they carried.

#### THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.

They captured 3,700 prisoners.

The French progressed east of Fleury.

A fierce German attack gained a momentary footing at Chenois, but they were immediately driven out.

We made big progress east of Le Forest, outflanking the "farm de l'hopital," and occupying the height west of Bois de Marrières.

To-day's captures included a dozen machine-guns.

South of the Somme, the French attacks were splendidly supported by the artillery.

#### ENEMY FIRST-LINE TRENCHES CAPTURED.

The French captured the German first-line trenches on the Barleux-Denicourt front, and established themselves on the outskirts of the village of Berny.

#### SOYECOURT CAPTURED.

The village of Soyecourt was captured after a brilliant assault.

The success in the Chilly district gave the French possession of several strongly fortified lines.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH ADVANCE.

VERY SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—As the result of last night's fighting the enemy's defences on 3,000 yards of his front, to an average depth of 800 yards, were captured.

The fighting was very severe. Our advance was stubbornly contested, the enemy repeatedly counter-attacking, supported by very heavy artillery fire.

Our advance was almost everywhere successful at the outset, and most of the counter-attacks, costing very heavy losses, completely failed to shake our hold of the ground won.

#### GINCHY CAPTURED AND PART LOST.

We captured the whole of Ginchy, but were compelled to give ground here.

However, we remain in part of the village. Despite heavy, repeated counter-attacks during the night, our line still runs according to last night's communiqué.

Already 800 prisoners have been brought in.

#### HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES.

A communiqué states:—North of the Falfement farm we gained ground, and heavy fighting continues in this portion.

The enemy counter-attacked our newly-won position north-west of the Mouquet farm, but were easily repulsed.

There is nothing further to report beyond that there were heavy artillery actions between the Ancre and the Somme.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 4th.

A Russian communiqué states:—In the region of Brzezany our troops crossed the river Tseniovka, a western tributary of the Zlotalpa, capturing the enemy's position and taking prisoner 80 officers and 2,641 men.

#### ADVANCING TO HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

The Russian communiqué continues:—Enemy attacks, with gas, south-east of Baranovitchi were repulsed with heavy losses.

We captured a series of heights on the wooded Carpathians and are advancing towards the Hungarian frontier.

#### THREE DAYS' RECORD OF CAPTURES.

A Russian communiqué states:—Between August 31st and September 3rd, General Brusiloff captured 385 officers and 19,020 men, of whom eleven officers and 1,300 men were Germans; and also twelve cannon and 76 machine-guns.

#### FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

Fierce battles continue in the direction of Vladimir Volynski, and in the vicinity of Korotnitzia and the Upper Sereth. We took prisoner 550 Turks in the region of Ognot.

British armoured motor-cars fiercely engaged the Kurds to the south-west of Lake Nimrudghel.

### ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ALPINE DISPERSE ENEMY.

ROME, September 4th.

An official communiqué states:—A powerful double enemy attack at Mount Cauriol was arrested by the Alpini, who counter-attacked with bayonets and dispersed the enemy with heavy loss.

We made successful raids on the right bank of the Vojussa, in Albania.

### AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

#### SURRENDER OF DAR-ES-SAALEM.

Dar-Es-Saalem has surrendered.

[Dar-Es-Saalem is the only seaport in German East Africa with a well-sheltered harbour. A road was made from this place 60 miles into the interior by Sir W. Macdonald and Sir F. Burton.]

#### TOWN OCCUPIED.

It is officially announced that Dar-Es-Saalem surrendered at 9 o'clock in the morning on the 4th inst. Our naval forces, co-operating with our troops from Bagamojo and Sandani, are now occupying the town.

We continue to pursue the main German forces south of Morogoro. General Smuts' main body is near Matombo, on the eastern slopes of the Uhuguru mountains. Smaller forces are pushing southwards through the hills, whilst westward our mounted troops are pressing southward to the fords of the Rukia River, in co-operation with a detachment of General Vanderventer's second division, which has reached Kikumi. General Northey has occupied Neuringa, and is proceeding towards Mahenge, towards which all the remaining German forces are endeavouring to retreat.

### THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SERBIANS REPULSE BULGARIANS.

#### PATROL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 4th.

A French Salonika communiqué states:—A Bulgarian attack west of Lake Ostrovo was easily repulsed by the Serbians.

There has been intermittent cannonade and patrol activity of the Struma-Lake Doiran front.

### AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### NAVAL AEROPLANES BUSY.

#### SUCCESSFUL BOMBING NEAR ANTWERP.

LONDON, September 4th.

An official communiqué states:—Naval aeroplanes successfully bombed ship-building yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp, on the 2nd instant.

A large squadron of our machines effectively bombed an enemy aerodrome at Gistel on the 3rd instant.

All our machines returned safely.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

LONDON, September 5th.

The steamers *Swift Wings*, *Kelvinia*, *Dart*, *Marquette* and *Stratallan* (Brit.), *Farmyde* (Danish), *Accreant* (Dutch), and *Gottard* and *Sedatula* (Norwegian) have been sunk.

### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

#### BELGIUM FALLS INTO LINE.

HAVRE, September 4th.

The Belgian Government has notified the French Government of its adherence to the resolutions of the Economic Conference.

### OBITUARY.

#### COL. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M.B.

LONDON, September 5th.

Colonel Duncan Campbell, D.S.O., Unionist M.P. for North Ayrshire, is dead.

#### COL. DU PATY DE CLAM.

The death is announced of Col. Du Paty de Clam, well-known in connection with the famous Dreyfus case.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE EAST COAST AIR R. ID. ANOTHER ZEPPELIN BELIEVED DAMAGED.

LONDON, September 4th.

It is officially stated that there is the strongest reason to believe that another Zeppelin was very seriously damaged in the air-raid on the East Coast.

#### AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE.

LONDON, September 5th.

London's experience in the air raid last night is unforgettable, though it was all over in twenty minutes.

The approach of the raiders was heralded by methodical searching of the sky by searchlights. Then thunderlike was heard a distant boom. A solitary raider was shortly picked up, followed by an outburst of guns from far and near. The Zeppelin dashed for shelter to the nearest cloud. Then in a few moments came a dramatic climax. The whole of London seemed bathed in the light of a brilliant sunset for about five seconds. Every steeple, chimney and telegraph pole stood out clearly for a moment. Then came inky darkness.

#### THE AFTERMATH.

An eye-witness in the immediate vicinity gives a graphic account of what took place. He says the Zeppelin dropped nose downwards, with an appalling crash. The heat was tremendous, and after the flare of gas the wreckage burned fiercely for an hour and a half amid a continuous popping of machine-gun cartridges.

Bystanders were deluged with wreckage and water as they started to search for bodies. The first was discovered lying beside a jammed machine-gun, a piece of gold lace clinging to it. A ghastly broiled piece of human flesh represented the remains of the Commander. All pieces of bodies, heads, trunks and limbs were carefully collected and heaped in the corner of a field, and covered with tarpaulin.

There were extraordinary scenes at King's Cross and other stations in the afternoon; thousands besieging the trains leaving for Enfield. Many were left behind. The northern roads presented an unwonted spectacle with their mile-long processions of vehicles, but little was seen, as most of the wreckage had been previously removed.

Photographs show that the heavy parts of the machinery had to be dug out of the ground.

The flare was seen for forty miles.

### WAR NEWS.

#### THE ARMY'S LANGUAGE.

The habit of using bad language against war is one which has been fostered upon the British army for many centuries. Englishmen were known as "good fellows" for long after the battles of Crecy and Agincourt. Our army, we know, "swore terribly in Flanders" when, two hundred years ago, they were holding the trenches there under Marlborough. And just about that time a law was passed in the Leeward Islands which was intended to check the unruly speech of soldiers. It provided that a soldier convicted of blaspheming a second time should be bored through the tongue. But the law officers of the Crown interfered, and on their advice the bill was rejected; for they viewed with alarm a punishment which, if rigorously applied, was calculated to incapacitate the army!

#### VERY OTHERWISE.

Are the German soldiers becoming disillusioned? A wounded officer, talking to a correspondent, said: "One of our prisoners had been a waiter in London for years, and knew his London as well as I do; most intelligent chap, and utterly sick of the war. He talked to me in just the sort of tone he'd have used if he'd been taking my order for supper. This chap said that in his regiment the officers had explained to them that our advance on their front last Saturday was made by the Brigade of Guards (who've never been near the place, you know); but that the Guards had since been withdrawn to another front, what was left of them; and that the British troops now in our line there were Kitchener's conscripts, and all quaking in their boots at that. 'We were told you would throw down your rifles directly we got close to you,' and that you knew no more about soldiering than children," said my waiter chap. We came on for a walk-over, to have the sport of going right through your line. Well, as you know, it wasn't so. 'Indeed,' says he, 'it was very otherwise, sir; wasn't it?' I should think it was. I bet my felloes gave 'em the hottest quarter of an hour of their lives. They weren't in the mood for negotiations, I can tell you."

### "THE SCAMPS."

Last night this company of excellent entertainers deepened the good impression they had created in their initial appearance on Monday, and the large audience were delighted with the programme of good things provided. With such a wealth of talent in their personnel, and with such a versatile and resourceful leader as Mr. Wolseley Charles, it is not surprising to find that the company are able to vary their programmes nightly and at the same time maintain a high standard of excellence. Last night's programme contained quite a number of new items quite up to and in some cases excelling in entertaining quality those that preceded. Originally, sparkling wit, refinement, and resourceful variety are the leading features of their repertoire, and as each member of the party is a real artiste it is not difficult to conclude that such a combination is bound to result in an entertainment of a really first class kind. While the two numbers in the long programme were exceedingly well received by the large audience, it is not in vain that particularise Mr. Bernard Ansell's vocal rendering of the ballad "Fanny's Lullaby." Mr. Wolseley Charles' ensemble "Tongue Twisters," Miss Isabella Dolan's feeling rendering of "Fanny's Lullaby," "Mifanway," Mr. Wolseley Charles' piano solo on the composition of a waltz, not to forget the clever and mirth-provoking burlesque which the entertainment concluded, "The Scamps' Choral Society," another emanation from the fertile brain of Mr. Wolseley Charles, who, besides being an artist of capability, originality and resource, is a pianist of great skill. The "Scamps" are a party of entertainers who are bound to command support, and the Theatre Royal should be well-filled nightly during the remainder of their stay.

An indication of the secrecy observed even in a proposition so simple as this, the agent entrusted with this work drew his labourers entirely from Philadelphia. Every one of them was a wicked man who had worked in constructing buildings for war munitions, and no, above all, possessed the attribute of being able to keep his lips sealed. This factory was due to be completed about August 1. Here hundreds of thousands of boxes will be turned out weekly, and they will be painted inside and out, as the Allies will ensure that shells will not rust, no matter how long they may be held behind the trenches. Bethlehem's output averages 350,000 shells of all calibres a month. These include the English "three inch," 60-pounders, 10-inch explosives, naval projectiles for England and a large order of the famous "15.5." In addition to these shells it is making accurately sized bars out of which England and France will cut shrapnel bullets. It is said that the price of an English 3.5 or French 7.5 at Bethlehem is \$12,000, while a 60-pound gun is reputed to bring \$22,000.

#### AN INCIDENT IN A CLEARING STATION.

#### A SONG THAT REACHED THE HEART.

A little incident is described in a letter received from one of the doctors engaged in an important clearing station in France, through which pass large numbers of wounded from the front. It writes:—

"At a recent concert there were about 500 wounded soldiers who had come through with their lives from the attack. They were a nondescript collection of boys, rough and unkempt looking, and their clothing and boots torn, and every one of them swathed in bandages—some with just a small bandage, others with many bandages. One of the Sisters got up to sing 'When the Boys come home.' She sang a nice voice, and as soon as she had sung a line or two I felt as if something was gripping me by the throat and my eyes became misty. I felt ashamed and was afraid of being seen. Presently the boys took up the chorus lustily, and ventured to look round at them. You should just hear that chorus! They sang fiercely, many of them with tears coming down their cheeks and each one pouring out his soul in the chorus. No wonder! Had they not come out of hell (that's their term). Not a man of them expected to see home again. This crowd of brave as lions when facing the guns, in the core every one of them; yet the sweet voice of a brave little nurse turned them one and all into a lot of little children away from home. She touched the hearts of them with the simple words of a little song of home. That is the feeling that animates these men. They are ready to fight at any time. They swear to die for all sorts of things that one wishes they would not do, but just touch the right chord and you can mould them as you will. I am glad I came out here to do my little bit, my little bit in England and Wales cannot do too much for them when they return."

There is no question but that Norway and Sweden are acting as intermediaries for German purchases in this country. The *Weekly Drug Markets*, dated July 10, published the shipment of 15,472 pounds of tallow from New York to Sweden. Tallow is one of the prime ingredients in the manufacture of high explosives, and this order, together with others in the past, is taken to be highly significant. It is known that Germany is carrying on a heavy trade with Sweden through the Baltic, and as such materials as this are indispensable to Germany's warfare, authorities here see the fulfilment of America's neutrality promise to Germany. "Anything we have is yours if you will pay the price and come and get it."—*New York Times*.

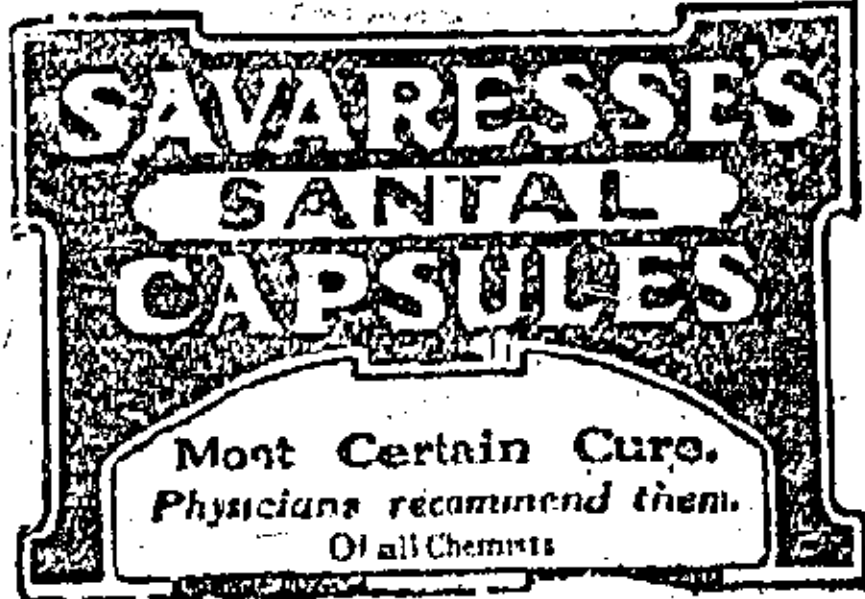
One of the correspondents at Headquarters says that a grand fight broke out in one of our "cages" for prisoners between the Bavarian and Prussian prisoners. What seems to him and others a pity was that, with our excessive sense of orderliness, the fight was stopped; for the Bavarians were getting the best of it.

#### ONE "WHITE" GERMAN.

"There's at least one white man among the Germans," says a corporal of the Warwick, who was wounded in the big attack. "I met him in the thick of it. He was having a rough time of it with our chaps. After knocking out a couple, he was attacked by a youngster with fair hair and a face like a girl. The Hun, who looked old enough to be the lad's father, proved too clever for him, and sent him to earth. He was stooping to finish his work, when I suppose something in the boy's face appealed to him, for he stopped and signed to the lad to get up and go. The Hun then turned to walk away, but a second or two later a shell from the German guns burst, and he was killed on the spot. Some of us who saw what had happened took care that the Hun had a decent grave, and we stuck up a notice, 'Here Lies a White German.'"



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## A GALLANT HUNDRED.

SPLENDID DEFENCE OF THE  
ROYAL WEST KENTS.

The story of the splendid defence put up by about a hundred men of the Royal West Kent Regiment, under a captain of their battalion, has already been referred to, but not correctly told. What actually happened is that this little force got separated from the main attack upon Trones Wood, delivered at seven o'clock on Thursday night. The attack did not succeed, and dusk found a small band of West Kents cut off in the eastern corner of the wood with the enemy's warning around them. Luckily they had collected some Lewis guns, left by our people on an earlier occasion, together with a good deal of additional ammunition. The captain organised his men with remarkable skill, and the result was, that not only did they establish several small strong points which they successfully held against tremendous odds, but they inflicted casualties estimated at 100, including 35 prisoners. At last relief arrived, and in consequence of the dogged maintenance of their position by the West Kents the relief troops were able to carry out a systematic clearance of the wood.

Another thrilling adventure befel their comrades during the course of the same night at the temporary battalion headquarters of the West Kents on the southern fringe of the wood. The enemy barge had become so fierce that officers and men at this spot were driven to seek cover wherever they could find it. Indeed, soldiers who had been through Loos, Neuve Chapelle, and other great fights of the campaign say that they never experienced anything like this inferno. Suddenly the fire lifted and a large party of Boches came swooping upon the ruins of the battalion headquarters. There was a hoarse shout to stand to, and the officers and some signallers and orderlies who happened to be present, the whole party numbered more than about a dozen, seized rifles and bombs and put up such a fine counter-attack that they drove their assailants off.

## HELGOLAND.

ITS CESSION TO GERMANY.

An article in the *Contemporary Review* on "The Heligoland Mistake" offers an interesting object-lesson in the danger of ignoring the specialist and the still greater danger of allowing consideration of naval strategy, which are all but permanent in their validity, to be subordinated to temporary feelings of amity with one or another Power. When Heligoland was occupied by Great Britain in 1807, it was seized in obedience to considerations urged by the country's naval advisers. At the time the urgent necessity was to provide an entrepot from which British goods could be cleared in light-craft through the cordon which Napoleon's Berlin Decrees had placed round the Continental markets, and incidentally, round those of Germany. Napoleon desired to keep British goods out of Germany. It was one of the Navy's tasks to get them in. From Heligoland merchandise of immense value was cleared into the Hanse ports and the estuaries of the German rivers.

## STRATEGIC VALUE.

That the island could be so employed was due to its unique position in regard to those estuaries and to its curious natural formation. The Admiral on the spot was under no illusions as to its strategic value. "With a small expense," he wrote, "this island may be a little Gibraltar. It is a key to the rivers Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eider." Such it proved to be from 1807 to 1813, and such even in neutral hands, it was to prove again in 1870, when the French Fleet, merely by riding outside its territorial waters, was able to maintain an effective blockade of the German estuaries.

What, it may be asked, induced Great Britain to agree to the cession of a post possessing such strategic possibilities? Surely no possession in Africa could be considered as offering adequate compensation for the loss to a Power whose very existence depended on the control of the sea. The fact that the island had been occupied originally for use not against Germany, but against France should surely have offered a guarantee that the question of its cession would be considered not merely in reference to our relations to one particular Power. And yet this appears to have been the sole consideration which weighed with those responsible for exchanging Heligoland for Zanzibar. Lord Salisbury deemed it an adequate defence of the treaty to allude to "the utterly improbable case of a war with Germany," and to suggest that the propinquity of Heligoland to the country's shores would make its retention impossible within a few hours of an outbreak of war, should so undesirable a contingency ever occur. The same arguments would offer a complete justification of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain tomorrow were the defences of that fortress not maintained in the state they fortunately are.

STANDARD FROCKS.  
THE IDEAL "UNIFORM" FOR  
WOMEN.

There is something radically wrong with woman's dress. It is ugly, expensive, or inconvenient, very often all three. Now, it ever, seems the moment for a reformation.

In a rather fitful and elusive manner a fashion has recently crept in among the toly fashions that only tend to increase the sales of shops which we might very well adopt and keep—the frock-coat. It is rather obviously easier to pin a captured butterfly to your collecting board than to retire into the night of concentrated thought and there evolve an entirely new butterfly of your own. "Fashions" has always been the pitfall of "dress reformers." They have tried (with remarkable lack of success) to evolve a comfortable, hygienic costume and to press it upon a feminine world shied at the strangeness thereof. Personally, I do not blame them. Nobody likes to look a fool. You may dream of the joys of being conspicuously beautiful, but there are no joys in being conspicuously comfortable. You would naturally prefer to be the Director's skirt, or the tight, or the skirt that ballooned below your waist and then grabbed you round the ankles with a width of some eighteen inches or so.

But ever since the autumn of 1914 there has been a trend in fashions towards useful, comfortable garb. It has just reached the limit of its trend. In other words the well-cut, wide, short skirts in which you can stride along fast and free, climb gates, jump walls, or bound into the unneeded motor-cars are now becoming cheap. At this very moment of the summer sales fashion is probably smiling a grim smile as she surveys that new "creation" which shall lure the 1916. Even into believing that she "simply cannot be seen" in last winter's coat and skirt. Now or never is the time. We have in need to persuade the unfamiliar into favour. We have but to seize the fashion of the moment and make it stay. In the frock-coat, a sort of combined coat and skirt, we have every virtue which has yet been claimed for the designs of dress reformers, and it is also both becoming and smart.

If we have the ideal "uniform" for summer and winter, according to the weight of its material. If it would be some to stay how great a part of the yanny of dress would be lifted! Most of us are, have no conception of the amount of feminine time that is wasted upon dress. Time, money, labour—they are all sacrificed, and in the days before the war it hardly seemed to matter how that nearly all women are energetically taking their part in the world's work. Some of us have always resented a certain pre-occupation with the feminine of life. All but the very rich and the very poor are bound by it. Only wealth waited on by the perfect ladies' maid, the perfect housekeeper, can, if it will, elude this pre-occupation. Mr. Wells, who understands modern woman with a knowledge and sympathy achieved by few writers, has somewhere compared her resentment against feminine frippery and frivolities with that of a gallant soldier cursing his out-of-date accoutrement.

There is something very futile in the idea of a gown and presumably intelligent human being spending hours buying clothes, making clothes, thinking about clothes, reading about clothes, taking them off, putting them on, running little ribbons through them, and all the rest of it. You have only to pick up a so-called woman's paper to get a fairly unprejudiced view of the place and part of this one subject in the average woman's life. And, as I have said, unless you are very rich it is strangely difficult to be both pleasantly and becomingly clothed without some waste of time.

This idea of a "uniform" appeals to me immensely. You will sacrifice none of the "charm," the "attraction," the "sweet womanliness" that is always loathed about the written criticisms of woman's entry into active or commercial competition with man! You have only to consider the nurse in her print frock with the spotless cap and collar and apron to realise that simplicity, even severity, in dress goes hand in hand with smartness, sets off beauty, and adds something to the plainest face. For many weeks I have never dressed without a sigh of gratitude to the saleswoman who gave me my uniform. "You know, I don't want to act as the commissionaire," I protested when I caught a glimpse of much plain black alpaca and an array of large bone buttons. Then I tried it on—an affair of five seconds and five buttons that slid easily into large buttonholes. And I have lived in it ever since! You can put it on in less time than a glove. There is no "What blouse shall I wear with this skirt," or arranging of little eccentrics. You can roll it up without crumpling it; you can wear it for canten work or travelling; any sort of hard work and you can go to a wedding or a lunch at the Carlton feeling smart. And it owns a set of white lawn collars that wash like handkerchiefs and can be put into place when a fresh one is required about as quickly as you can join a man's collar to his shirt with a stud.

There is no reason, except the bludgeonings of custom, why women should not all dress in a plain dark one-piece costume with a fresh white collar to it. It would occupy the same place and admit of much the same variations as the coat and trousers of men's ordinary dress. Our love for beauty and decorative effect could be kept for the evening—life would be immensely simplified. Think of its cleanliness, too. My uniform bears the hallmark of a famous Paris tailor and my purse has suffered in consequence, but if hundreds of it, thousands of it, had all been cut out at the same time on the principle of the standardised parts of the cheap motor-car, and if it were assured of not one year but many years in fashion the same effect could be attained in good material for very little cost. My idea will not be popular in shop and but then to quote La Rochefoucauld: "What blinds one man will be the light to guide another."

## THE ARMSTRONG HUT.

The Armstrong Hut is one of the minor blessings of the war. Its virtues have been proved on many a tented field. It measures 11 ft. in length by 7 ft. in width and its sides are 6 ft. high. Walls and roof are made of light wooden framing and canvas.

Convenient by seven, with the door at one end and two small windows in each long side. There is scope for much ingenious internal planning in such an abode. The area of floor immediately inside the front door is the bathroom. Few treatises on domestic architecture recommend this position, but on active service there are good and valid reasons for its adoption. The beautiful blue canvas bath with philanthropic dealers sold at a price exceeding their value are not overabundant. Long before the subaltern gets his bath he has more or less of his own bath. Every bath has the excitement of a boat-race without the cheers. Sponge never so rapidly it is highly probable that the leak will win, and he is discovered (figuratively speaking) in an empty bath with several square inches of surface still unwetted, the while he gazes ruefully at the last beaded bubble (vulgarly (derivatively) as it disappears through the chink under the door.

Without doubt the place for the bathroom is near the door. The next few feet of hut contain the eating apparatus (an adapted petrol tin), and also form the orderly room. No prisoner may come further than the edge of the canvas nailed on the floor. Sometimes the unexpected nearness of the stove to the door causes one violently to accroach upon the company-office, even to tael within it, but such lapses are un-intentional and are severely dealt with by the C.S.M., who has to get the stove repaired.

On the left hand a space of 4 ft. by 18 in. contains the once and library, the latter being on the upper shelf. "Military law" and "King's Regulations" being under the office, the company-office, even to ael within it, but such lapses are un-intentional and are severely dealt with by the C.S.M., who has to get the stove repaired.

Under the office is the buttery, where the lime juice thoughtfully provided by a paternal Government awaits issue to its men. A biscuit-box locker is the dressing table and linen cupboard, while a toe extreme end of the hut is the bedroom, where, reclining on your folding cot, you can see out of a built-up couch of chicken wire and canvas, you sleep—through anything.

When the Military Magnates who call at the camp have inspected the abatement and the incinerators they are led to the Dutch Garden and afterwards to the subaltern's hut. No general has ever left our camp in all his honour.

So, then, it is to say that on one occasion when a Quite Great General came into our district he said burning words that seemed their way into the memories of all who heard them. And it was all the fault of O.C. B Company and his Armstrong Hut.

B Company was in the act of moving to a not very distant bourn. The men had been paraded in marching order and started off. The rations and dioxies were in a C.S. wagon; the valves and the well-noses of the subalterns were ready. Only the hut of O.C. Company remained undisturbed. His idea was to move without packing, without touching any internal fittings. The whole hut, with its contents, should be lifted on to a motor-lorry, and thus transferred to its new position.

The same thing had been done by Americans with houses, hotels, even churches. He knew of instances of a congregation kneeling in prayer in the noblest pile in Fifty Ninth Street and rising from their knees to find their church the chief ornament of Four Hundred and Seventh Street.

In due course the motor-lorry arrived, and the hut was safely raised. Then came the worst rainstorm that even a Belgian spring could give. For two mortal hours the heavens emptied themselves upon us. When this was over the lorry started, but before getting clear of the camp it stuck immovably in a mud hole. This was annoying, but another lorry was soon cornered from a neighbouring ammunition column, a rope was attached, and the signal given to pull. Nothing happened.

A small caterpillar was requisitioned. A caterpillar is a motor tractor which lays its own track as it proceeds. It can cross ditches, ploughed land, and any kind of rough ground. In fact, there is no obstacle capable of stopping a caterpillar when once its blood is up.

The tractor was backed to a point where the churning of wheels had reduced Belgium to a thick, muddy soup. It was getting dark. Once again ropes were fastened, engines were started, exhausts shorted clouds of evil-smelling smoke, liquid mud was flung in every direction as the caterpillar sank deeper and deeper. Once again there was no movement, and the caterpillar itself stuck.

Nothing now remained but to bring up William, the Super Caterpillar, the pulley of great naval guns. The roar of his engines was like unto a Zeppelin, his area of grip on the ground was enormous, he could move more tons of dead or living weight than any machine on the British front. William came, and the noise of his coming seemed a furious protest against the indignity of his mighty power being required to move an Armstrong Hut.

The adjustment of chains was a matter of minutes. Then he drove forward at his top speed, which was about two and a half miles per hour. Chains and ropes tattered. There was the usual moment of agonised suspense (the British army is decidedly orthodox) and the whole chain of caterpillars and lorryes moved out of the camp and across the main road. William stayed not for the ditch on the opposite side. He waded his front wheel in the air deposited it on the farther bank, and luried himself across.

(Continued on next Column.)

## A CHASTENED EMPIRE.

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN  
GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.Germany is entering the third year of the war in a very different mood, not merely from the first, but also from the second (says the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rotterdam). Even twelve months ago she was still trumpeting future conquests, as well as boasting of achieved victories. The latter are again paraded in all the newspapers, which, with a singular unanimity, betraying the Government's guiding hand, issue imposing supplements showing the "conquered territories." Incidentally, these productions contain no hint that Germany once had Colonial possessions. There are, too, big typed, lists of the Central Powers' captures in guns and prisoners, but for purposes of comparison the record discreetly keeps behind the date which would include their own recent enormous losses on the eastern front. But where are the last year's wild words of coming triumphs and new territorial conquests? Vanished, with millions of Germany's best soldiers.The complete change of tone in these anniversary reviews of the situation is of the deepest significance. Instead of as twelve months ago "Germany's will to conquer," you find "Germany's will to hold on." For "our place in the sun" is substituted "our right to exist." The events of the last few weeks seem to have taught even the German people what the Government has long known, first, that its territorial conquests are military assets that can never be realised; second, that their armies are now everywhere on the defensive. Says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*: "We have celebrated military triumphs unparalleled by any nation, but the enemy is not defeated. He is not lying prone on the earth. Would not that be too much to hope for! But it is nothing that we have saved the life of the empire, that we have secured that Germany will be unconquered and unbroken at the end of the war?"

## ENGLAND'S GREAT EFFORT.

No single factor has so served in the disillusionment of the German people as England's great effort. That they were convinced, genuinely convinced, even up to a few weeks ago, that we should never make it a permanent condition, and the conviction was even shared by some of their rulers. In this connection the *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"Amongst the surprises of the war, which has been a destroyer of all previous certainties, belongs the fact that England has made a complete change in her modern history by adopting general conscription. Even those who had a good knowledge of England held the view until the last moment that it would be impossible to bring the English people to accept such an institution so contrary to all their old traditions. We can see from this alone how serious is England's determination to make Germany less dangerous to England's future plans. It stands in a decisive struggle outside and in the midst of a difficult internal problem, and still the end of the struggle is not to be foreseen. Nobody can say how far into the third year we must provide proof that victory is not to be wrested from us."

Equally significant is what the same journal says about France: "In nations there lives, as in individual organisms, the power of renewal. France has retained this power, and with standing signs of decay. We will not close our eyes to this for the experience of the last two years have made us conscious of the menace of this irreconcilable enemy."

Events on the Somme have even awakened the *Vossische Zeitung* from its dream of a stolid, not really serious, England. Apparently it thinks we have only just entered the war, for in an actual reference to the Somme offensive it writes:

"Full of pride and conceit the English have at last dared to use their arms against a people defending its most sacred rights. Day by day we hear through the mouths of prisoners what the sons of Albion think of us. We are always to be allowed to forget it. We oppose violence to violence; we will never allow ourselves to be beaten down. Our enemies leave no doubt about it that they are going to continue. Let them do so; they will find us ready."

## GERMANS EMPLOY BATTLE-AXE.

Amongst the latest appliances for dealing with barbed wire defences in use in the German armies, says the *Central News* Petrograd correspondent, is a new kind of axe. These axes are very heavy, and the steel parts are twice as long as those of an ordinary axe, and can be used not only for cutting through barbed wire, but also for repelling the attacks of the Russians.

The Russian soldiers are indignant at the introduction of this new weapon, and treat those who use it with especial severity.

The end lorry swerved as it took the rise to the road, and the Armstrong Hut, which had in the melee slipped to the rear, jumped and fell out on to its side. The lorry righted itself, but the recovery brought its full weight against the front structure of the hut, which buckled and collapsed like an eggshell under a hammer. The bathroom, the orderly room, the library and office, the bedroom and dressing room—all were mangled in one horrible mud-engulfed confusion.

It was at this inauspicious moment that three high-powered cars were held up by the chains crossing the road. A red tabbed officer got out of the leading car to see what the trouble was, and a voice from the interior inquired, "Which of the heavies are being moved to-night? It was left to O.C. B Company to explain and to receive the comment, but wild caterpillars will never drag from us what the comment was. Is not O.C. B Company a man and a brother?"—*Manchester Guardian*.



## "THE SPIRIT OF OUR RACE."

## HOW THE BRITISH WENT TO BATTLE.

[BY PHILIP GIBBS, THE WELL-KNOWN WAR CORRESPONDENT.]

It still seems rather marvellous that we have broken through and beyond the enemy's second line on a two and a half miles front. Men in the remnant who fought at Mons, remembering the German avalanche there, contrast with our latest achievement, saying, "We have broken the evil spell." Thus the belief of the men who had been standing a year in the trenches staring through loopholes at the enemy's machine-gun emplacements, fortified redoubts, machine-gun emplacements, which make one grow cold to see in the aeroplane photographs, always knew they could break the first line at Neuve Chapelle and Loos; but the problem of the deeper penetration was hard to solve. No one on the West front had found a formula to carry the second line without coming to a dead check at a river of blood. It was my luck to give the news to some of the earliest wounded returning from the battlefield. The wounded eagerly questioned me, and when I told them we had got right up, and when "Splendid," a doctor merged in the operating theatre at the field hospital, busy with men unable to answer questions, almost doubled my news. He said he hardly thought we could do it. The news spread quickly behind the lines, a queer thrill in the air exciting the men with the promise of victory. The imagination had visions of an immediate German rout. The French people, whose patience is enormous, did not expect a quick ending. Some of the young British officers and men believe that we have got the Germans on the run, not remembering the enemy's third line, and fourth line, and God knows how many more.

## PLACES OF INFERNAL HORROR.

Flags were waving everywhere on Friday at wayside cottages and barns, and picturesque banners were hung across the streets of the old French towns. Women and children were carrying the tricolour, and escorting ambulances of wounded, wearing German helmets on their bandaged heads, and waving bandaged hands. Old men standing at the roadside raised their hats to our boys, who had won back another couple of miles of French soil during the fortnight. The fighting staff is sleepily preparing for a second big blow, which must be quick and hard.

Despite desperate fighting for the fortresses from Hebutern to Thiépval, the heroic self-sacrifice of great numbers of British was not rewarded by success. The Germans concentrated their defensive strength on this sector, relieving the chosen main attack on the stronghold of Ovillers, further south, which as yet has not been taken, although it is almost surrounded. Wave after wave of splendid men struggled forward up the high ground from Freicourt Ridge to Montauban Ridge. The spirit of our boys was easily won. The spirit of our boys, with all the steel in it, and all the fire in the blood, was needed to gain this ground swept by machine-guns, and ploughed with shells. Men of weaker stock would have despaired and yielded. We daily made a little progress, bombing the Germans back from the ground we needed for the new advance. This spirit made them shout, "No surrender!" when surrounded by an easy way of escape. They stuck to it in the face of infernal horror.

An attack on the first line became possible when Contalmaison was secured, and Mametz Wood and Baillif Wood were mostly in our possession, and Trones Wood gave us a footing. The generals waited for that moment. They watched the hardened, bronzed, clean-cut, handsome men marching, whistling to the attack, just as their comrades on the first day of the battle went singing, knowing that in a few hours they would enter a hell. Watching them, I could have wept. They then cursed the war. The attack was timed to begin before dawn. It was a night of beauty, warm and calm, with a milky moon. The ambulances, empty before the battle, in long supply columns, loomed black under the trees. For miles there was only one figure at every cross-road, the figure of Christ upon the way-side. Presently soldiers moved in the darkness of the courtyards, with bayonets shining like streaks of light. The officers held whispered consultations on the road-sides. Then the men marched.

When I watched the bombardment before, on July 31, it seemed that nothing could be more overwhelming, but this was worse, and more wonderful and terrible. Scrambling over the broken ground and hell holes a cold sweat broke out. I was horribly afraid, not with fear for myself and similar animals, but fear that when the sky was full of lightning and the hell of war encircled us, waves of sound and light would beat upon us. Batteries were firing with intense fury. A blinding light leapt about like a will-o'-the-wisp, revealing portions of the horizon in sudden ghastly pictures. Guns of every calibre were working. A great gun in my vicinity added a monstrous roar, violently vibrating the earth. Dark came quickly, and red, white, and green rockets shot up from the front lines. The infantry was advancing.

## A QUEER MIRACLE.

The light improved, showing the German shrapnel falling black and thick between the Mametz and Bazentin Woods. Our first aeroplane passed forward at four o'clock, like a brave moth towards the furnace. A few minutes later a red glow indicated that longueval was on fire. The first men returning were wounded. Some of the stretcher-bearers in grey uniforms and flat round caps were walking stolidly; these were German prisoners praying for the privilege of life. Scottish troops were among the first to enter Longueval, and their blood was afe with the music of the pipes. They crossed 1,200 yards of open, unflashed by machine gun and shell fire. The Germans also used smoke bombs. The Highlanders, all carrying bombs, hurried forward to their bloody work.

(Continued on next Column.)

## TWO YEARS OF WAR.

## AMERICAN VIEWS.

American reviews of the two years of war and forecasts for the next twelve months or less agree pretty closely with expert opinions printed already in the British Press. Such value as attaches to the pages of careful criticism in New York (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is that the writers do not belong to belligerent camps, and in the present instance, though the vast majority sympathise deeply with the Allied cause, they are trying to state their opinions with strict impartiality and independence. From the military standpoint it is agreed here that the Central Empires are almost certainly doomed, and information we receive from reliable authorities in Germany and Austria indicates very clearly that the Hunns themselves, more particularly the High Command, are feeling the first pangs of despair.

Herr von Wiegand's recent account of the personal appearance and actions of the Kaiser, more especially some recent claims to divine right, which were printed exclusively in the American Press, and the authority of other correspondents at the German front, raise the question here whether the Kaiser's mental balance is preserved, and how we hear that the Crown Prince has been for months so nominal authority. That extraordinary declaration that the Kaiser, his soldiers, war to destroy Germany, is not even credited by Teutons in the United States, who can swallow a great deal, and is held by editorialists in the leading newspapers as strong evidence that there is something radically wrong with the Kaiser's mental equipment. With all their preparedness, it is remarked that the Germans did not foresee the amazing development of trench warfare, nor did they expect the role which artillery and high explosives would play. It is noteworthy that Americans, even those who are in most things strictly neutral, have not abated in the slightest the horror with which they viewed the outrage inflicted upon Belgium, and they still look upon that other super-crime, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, as the work of a people temporarily bereft of moral sense.

World Against Germany. To quote the *New York Sun*, "in this casting of moral suzerainty against Germany there lies one element of the world of turning."

"Resources and men could only be utilised to make headway against the German armies," says the *New York Post*, "by nations having a great issue and great moral unity, and these Germany, as if led by evil genius, has herself furnished to her enemies." The strongest indictment of all against the Empire of efficiency and war-frightfulness, is made by the *New York Times*, which traces every development of the war only to conclude that the Central Empires are reaching the end of their tether, and though the war will still be long and the sacrifices heavy, the ironing will close as last around the common enemy. "Old things, the things that men fought for and toilsomely won from Runnymede to the Marne are dimly seen emerging through the black smoke that obscured them so long, and despite two years' travail their faces are unchanged."

According to Mr. Frank H. Simmonds, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, whose military reviews always attract more attention in the United States than any others, because Germany must not relax its efforts, because Germany is still far from conquered. He devotes a page to an analysis of the situation, and declares that we shall be blinding ourselves and aiding the enemy if we hug the delusion that there will be peace this year. Every outward evidence that reasonable man can accept, says the *Tribune* authority, who lately returned from the Verdun front, indicates the fulfilment of Lord Kitchener's prophecy of a three years' war.

## TIED ON THE PARAPET.

## GERMANS AND A WOUNDED BRITISH OFFICER.

A wounded English officer was picked up and brought into a German trench. A colloquy ensued as to what should be done with him, the popular idea being to despatch him forthwith. Ultimately two real Hun officers won considerable approbation for a suggestion which was carried into effect.

The helpless Englishman was hoisted on to the parapet of the trench and then, being jeeringly informed, "You will now see what your cursed bombardment is like." The gallant Hun then descended into their deep dug-out, where, to extinction of our infantry, who stormed back the wounded officer, no further injured by the horrible ordeal.

I thought of this writes a Press Association correspondent, as I noted the treatment shown to a captured Wirtemberg lieutenant who was asked by one of our officers whether he would like a wash, whether his servant was among the prisoners in the outer yard, whether he was hungry or thirsty, whether, in short, there was anything under the brilliant July sun he possibly wanted. Truly, as a Boche psychologist has said, "We shall never be gentlemen, and you will always be fools." Who will grumble at the situation?

The Germans dropped high explosives through the naked trees at Trones Wood, opening great craters. Our men used these for refuge, praying that no second shell would come in the same place. Wounded men crawled backwards, bleeding from shell hole to shell hole. The same way, keeping limbs ready, and this captured the wood. A queer miracle happened. A number of dirty and evil-looking English boys came out of the holes ahead, and shouted "Hullo, lads." Others sobbed, and big tears ran down their grimy faces. There were 300 of the West Kent Regiment, one officer, who had been isolated by the barrage of fire.

## THE MYSTERY.

## WHO SENT TOWNSEND TO BAGHDAD?

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Independent members of both Houses of Parliament should demand that the Mesopotamia Commission be empowered to inquire into this vital and paramount question: *Who was responsible for the order to advance from Kut to Baghdad, and from what motives was the order given?*

All our misfortunes in Mesopotamia, all our suffering, and many of our subsequent losses are due to that terrible, instigated, and given by men at the top. The duty of Parliament is to insist that, while investigating the blunders of subordinates, the Commission shall ascertain and fix conclusively the responsibility of the men at the top.

From that mad order came General Townsend's march to Ctesiphon, his defeat there, and the siege and surrender of Kut. It led to the pouring of reinforcements into Mesopotamia in advance of their transport, to the vain attempt to supply great forces along a narrow and tortuous river, to the costly attacks across the open plain in January, to the fiasco before the Es Sinn position in March, and to losses the extent of which Mr. Asquith still omits to tell the country. Who gave the order, and why was it given?

We have here one of the greatest mysteries of modern times. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a telegram to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, on April 1st, said: "The Government sanctioned the advance on the advice of General Nixon and of the Government of India." The effect of that statement is to represent the Home Government as yielding to the advice given them. They framed the order, but imply that their responsibility was mainly technical.

Let us deal first with the case of General Nixon. He was informed by his subordinate, General Townsend, on October 3rd, seven weeks before the battle of Ctesiphon, that in his opinion "we should consolidate our position at Kut." General Townsend added that if the Government wished to occupy Baghdad then it was "absolutely necessary" that the advance should be "carried out methodically" by an army corps. General Townsend added that if the Government wished to occupy Baghdad then it was "absolutely necessary" that the advance should be "carried out methodically" by an army corps. General Nixon did not transmit this thoroughly sound advice. It will be for the Commission to inquire why he did not do so, and why he ordered General Townsend to advance to disaster with 11,000 men and 28 guns.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain next professes that the Home Government acted on the advice of "the Government of India." He appears to be mistaken. The Government of India consists of the Viceroy (then Lord Hardinge) and seven Executive Members of Council, including the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Beauchamp Duff). But six of the Members of Council had apparently voluntarily abdicated their constitutional functions and took no part in considering these grave military operations, so closely affecting the welfare of India. It has been stated, and not denied, that whatever "advice" the Home Government received from India did not emanate from the Government of India in its collective and constitutional capacity. The Members of Council were absorbed in their own Departments. They most unconstitutionally left the whole matter to Lord Hardinge and Sir Beauchamp Duff.

We may thus narrow down the solemn responsibility for the decision to advance from Kut to Baghdad, which produced the worst forms of military maladministration the Empire has known for a century, to three quarters. They are:

- (1) General Nixon.
- (2) Lord Hardinge and Sir Beauchamp Duff.
- (3) The Home Government.

Though one is bound to include the name of Lord Hardinge, it must be obvious that he was largely dependent upon his military military adviser, General Duff, who knew the actual troops available and should have known the grave local difficulties and the terrible risks.

Lord Islington, Under-Secretary for India, said in the House of Lords that the Home Government appointed in October last a Committee of representatives of the War Office, the Foreign Office, the India Office, and the Admiralty, to advise whether the conditions would allow of an advance. I trust the Mesopotamia Commission will give the country the names of these masters of the art of war, who believed that Baghdad could be taken with a single weak division whose British battalions were at half-strength, operating in swamps and deserts 573 miles from the sea, and dependent for supplies on a falling river along which it was, as General Townsend said, "impossible for laden ships to go up." Are respect upon the advice of these gentlemen? And are any of them among the "naval, military, and diplomatic advisers" who told Mr. Asquith that the papers should not be published?

Other serious issues arise out of this Mesopotamian muddle. One was mentioned with obvious reluctance by Lord Cromer, who said that the changes introduced into Army Administration in India, or Lord Kitchener largely contributed to our Mesopotamian troubles. I believe this statement to be broadly correct, but it requires qualification. Lord Kitchener's work in India falls into two parts. One part relates to his reorganisation of the units of the Indian Army, which was always supported by everybody concerned, simply stood the test of war, and undoubtedly rendered India better able to send such large forces abroad. The other part relates to his changes in methods of

(Continued on next Column.)

## ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

## USE RIFLES WITHOUT REGARD TO CONSEQUENCES.

Reports of visits of inspection to working camps at fifteen centres in Germany where British prisoners are employed have been received by the Foreign Office from the United States Embassy at Berlin. At three camps only were conditions found to be unsatisfactory. There was a general complaint in all the camps that the bread sent from Switzerland and England arrived in a mouldy condition.

At Muckenberg ten British prisoners are employed at a coal briquette factory. They are housed in a barrack, of which Dr. Omesburg and Dr. McCarthy say: "The general appearance of the place is one of disorder and lack of cleanliness. The men complained of the presence of fleas." The sanitary arrangements are described as "very dirty," and it is added that "the care and treatment of the prisoners leave much to be desired."

Private L. R. Eddington, one of the prisoners at this camp, stated that on the day following his arrival at the camp he broke his false teeth. He reported himself sick and remained in the barrack and the camp. One of the guard ordered him to work, and although he again stated he was ill he was forcibly ejected. The guard striking him on the back with the butt of his rifle. This statement was confirmed by the other British prisoners, who said they afterwards saw an extensive bruise on the man's back.

## "USE RIFLES FIRST."

The German officer in charge of the guard stated that Eddington had not reported himself sick on the morning of the occurrence. When asked by what authority the German guard had struck a prisoner of war, he said it was in accordance with an order posted at the camp. This order, which was in German, read:

"Notice is hereby given that on refusal to work the guard have been directed in the future, if occasion arises, to make use of their weapons." This order, dated March 16th, 1916, was signed by the commandant of the parent camp at Wittenberg. Another order, written in German, governing the conduct of the guard towards the prisoners of war in three of the neighbouring working camps, including this one, was posted in the guard-house. One paragraph of this is as follows:—

"The guards are especially enjoined energetically to keep the prisoners at work. Should the attitude of the prisoner demand the use of the weapon, this should be employed without regard to consequences. In the first place the bayonet only is to be employed."

Sir Edward Grey, in acknowledging receipt of the reports, notes that the work of several prisoners at munitions works "appears to be somewhat closely connected with the operations of war," and that the "visitors were not permitted to see the men at work at any of the industrial establishments." He asks that the attention of the German Government should be called to the treatment of Private Eddington, who was struck on the back with a rifle to compel him to work when ill—such incidents naturally arouse great indignation in this country.

## CHIVALRY OF THE AIR.

## A BRITISH WREATH FOR IMMELMANN.

The wreath of flowers for the late Lieutenant Immelmann has safely reached its destination. The *Munchener Zeitung* contains the following:—

"On June 30th, an English aeroplane dropped a wreath of fresh flowers with a black band. It was packed in a watertight cover. By it lay a paper with the following inscription in English:—'Dropped on June 30th, 1916, over Schloss for Herr Oberleutnant Immelmann, who died in the battle of June 18th. In memory of a brave and chivalrous enemy. From the Fighting Squadron.'"

The action of the British airmen in sending a wreath for Lieutenant Immelmann's grave is not an isolated act of courtesy. The British army recognises that the German air service fight fairly, and act as chivalrous opponents. There are many instances of this.

On December 19th, a British flying squadron had been sent out to bomb the German lines near Bruges. On returning they were attacked by a German squadron. One of the British aeroplanes was seen to be in difficulties, and an aeroplane, piloted by Sub-Lieutenant Norman Gordon Smith, with Lieutenant Cunningham-Reid, was sent out to drive off the Germans. This they did, but during the fight their machine disappeared off beyond the horizon and did not return. A few days later a German aeroplane flew over the British lines and dropped a letter in which it was stated that, after a gallant fight, the two British officers had been killed by bullet wounds in the head, that they would be buried with full military honours, that such valuables as they had would be sent to their families through the German Ministry of War, and that a photograph of their grave would be taken and would be dropped a week later at the same point as the letter. This promise was kept, and the photograph was duly sent.

Another instance of this chivalrous behaviour was in the case of Lieutenant Ward, son of the famous African explorer. When he was brought down a wireless message was sent: "Lieutenant Ward wounded and well cared for."

This system of control has completely broken down, and the best proof is that the Home Government have already ruthlessly deprived General Duff of his share of control over the Mesopotamian forces.—*Daily Mail*.

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| TJULATJAP | JAVA & MACASSAR | 7th Sept.            | 11th Sept.             | ROBE            |

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|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| S.S. "ARAKAN"     | 11th September |
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| S.S. "KARIMOEN"   | 11th November  |

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| FOR                         | STEAMERS    | TO SAIL              |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| HOIHOW, PAKUOI and HAIPHONG | "SUNGKIANG" | On 6th Sept, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI                    | "SHANTUNG"  | On 7th Sept, 4 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO     | "TEAN"      | On 12th Sept, 4 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN                    | "KUEICHOW"  | On 13th Sept, 4 P.M. |

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| "HAIHING" | Capt. W. C. Passmore | TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 2 P.M. |

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|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| MALTA               | Sept. 8                    | "KASHGAR"                         | Oct. 9                 | Oct. 16            |
| NAMUR               | Sept. 22                   | Through Steamer                   | Oct. 26                | Nov. 4             |
| SARDINIA            | Oct. 6                     | Through Steamer                   | Nov. 9                 | Nov. 18            |
| NOVARA              | Oct. 20                    | "MORHA"                           | Nov. 19                | Nov. 26            |
| NORE                | Nov. 3                     | Through Steamer                   | Dec. 6                 | Dec. 15            |
| NYANZA              | Nov. 17                    | "MONGOLIA"                        | Dec. 17                | Dec. 24            |
| MALTA               | Dec. 1                     | "MALWA"                           | Dec. 31                | Jan. 7             |
| NANKIN              | Dec. 15                    | Through Steamer                   | 1917                   | Jan. 26            |

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| NOVARA   | SAURDAY, 23rd September.  |
| NORE     | SUNDAY, 8th October.      |
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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE                | "IYO MARU"<br>Capt. Takano        | 12,500                | THURSDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.  |
|                                                                                                | "MIYAZAKI MARU"<br>Capt. Toranaka | 10,000                | THURSDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA | "SADO MARU"<br>Capt. Asakawa      | 12,500                | TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M. |
|                                                                                                | "SHIRAZUKAMARU"<br>Capt. Noma     | 12,600                | WED'DAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.   |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE           | "TANGO MARU"<br>Capt. Soyeda      | 13,500                | TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M. |
|                                                                                                | "NIKKO MARU"<br>Capt. Takeda      | 9,600                 | FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.   |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANG                                                   | "CEYLON MARU"<br>Capt. Tada       | 10,000                | MONDAY, 11th Sept.             |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO                                                      | "YETOROFU MARU"<br>Capt. Ogura    | 9,000                 | TUESDAY, 12th Sept.            |
| MOJI and KOBE                                                                                  | "BOMBAY MARU"<br>Capt. Shinohara  | 8,000                 | SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.           |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                                    | "COLOMBO MARU"<br>Capt. Nomura    | 9,000                 | WED'DAY, 20th Sept.            |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                                    | "NIKKO MARU"<br>Capt. Takeda      | 9,600                 | SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                                    | "HIRANO MARU"<br>Capt. Fraser     | 16,000                | TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M. |

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|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
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| "PERSIA MARU"  | 9,000 — 14 knots  | THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M. |
| "TENYO MARU"   | 22,000—21 knots   | WED., 4th Oct., Noon          |
| "NIPPON MARU"  | 11,000 — 15 knots | TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.  |
| "SHINYO MARU"  | 22,000—21 knots   | WED., 1st Nov., Noon          |
| "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 — 18 knots | THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.       |
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‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.  
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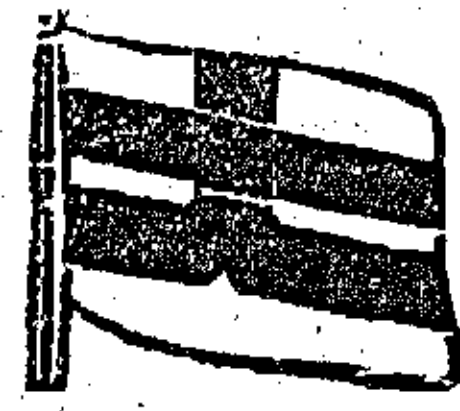
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